Source of this "Text in the Back Book Part PDF" is "Wisconsin Lakes" A copyrighted book from the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources… It can be found in parts at:
http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/lakes/list/#lakebook
This part covers the text after the table:

- Cover - Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (546 K)
- Lakes1a Lake Information, Terms and Key - Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (456 K)
- A-C **County names(Adams-Crawford)** first letter tables of Named Lakes - Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (845 K)
- D-J - (Dane-Juneau) Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (448 K)
- K-M - (Kenosha-Monroe) Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (479 K)
- O-P - (Oconto-Price) Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (497 K)
- R-V - (Racine-Vilas) Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format(507 K)
- W - (Walworth-Wood) Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (438 K)
- Lakes2 Lake Practices and Exotics - Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (423 K)

**All County**Tables A-W - (Adams-Wood) Adobe Acrobat (PDF) Format (1838 K)

If you use this information please identify the "Wisconsin Lake" book as the source.
For Comments or Questions please contact James Vennie 608-266-2212 or vennij@dnr.state.wi.us

# Get In Tune . . . To Your Lake

A lake is much more than an individual body of water—it's a reflection of how we use the surrounding land. What you do to the landscape directly affects the water quality of lakes and can heighten such problems as unsightly algae blooms, nuisance weeds, siltation, reduction of wildlife habitat, and loss of natural shoreline.

Here are some helpful tips on how to keep your lake clean and healthy. Whether you're a lake user or lake-front property owner, ***be aware of your actions*** and help keep Wisconsin's 15,000 blue jewels blue!

## Please Don't Feed the Lake!

After a hard rain, check out what's washing into the nearest lake. Nearby farms, construction sites, houses, gardens and lawns add nutrients and sediments, contributing to excessive algae and plant growth. Simply put, what feeds your own crops, lawns, and gardens ***also*** overfeeds the lake's greenery!

What you do to your land tends to show up in a lake. Follow these simple steps to slow water runoff and minimize nutrient overloading:

- Maintain vegetation on steep hills and banks, or terrace steep slopes
- Leave a natural vegetation buffer zone near your lakeshore
- Do you really need to fertilize your lawn? If so, apply only what is recommended through soil testing
- Remove cut aquatic plants and dead fish from lakeshore
- Use compost from lawn clippings or harvested aquatic plants to fertilize gardens and flowers
- Don't burn lawn wastes or sweep the leaves and lawn clippings into street gutters
- Direct runoff from rooftop downspouts to areas where it can soak into the soil
- Minimize paved and impermeable surfaces
- Minimize soil disturbance during construction and revegetate bare areas as soon as possible

## Flushing Your Lake's Future?

The simple flush of a toilet or rush down a gutter can dump something into our lakes. Storm sewers are ***not*** safe disposal sites—water running into the sewers flushes oil, grease, garbage, animal and yard waste, chemicals, pesticides, toxic metals, salts, and sediments directly into the lake. Overburdened septic systems leak nutrient-rich pollutants into lakes, too.

Take notice of your wastes—what they are, where they're going, and how to safely dispose of them:

- Treat household cleaners, solvents and pesticides as hazardous waste. **Don't** dump these toxins into the storm sewer—keep abreast of changing disposal practices and learn to discard contaminants properly!
- Recycle motor oil and other acceptable automotive wastes
- Encourage local street sweeping
- Reduce or eliminate pesticide use on your lawn and garden
- Pick up animal waste and bag for pick-up and proper disposal
- Compost yard waste for your garden
- Maintain septic systems (pump regularly); make sure all gray water drains to your septic system, and never dump wastewater directly into the lake
- **Be Water Wise**: conserve water and less wastewater will reach the lakes

## Where Have All the Wetlands Gone?

Since most prime lakeshore property is already developed, pressure mounts to develop "marginal shorelands" or wetlands. Wetlands play a crucial role in the overall health of a lake, filtering out pollutants and sediments, acting as natural barriers against shore erosion, and providing food, cover and nursery areas for a variety of fish and wildlife.

To function effectively, a wetland needs an undisturbed, stable environment. Here's what you can do to help:

- Eliminate filling, dredging, draining or altering wetlands and weedbeds
- Protect beneficial or unique fish and wildlife habitats
- Control erosion into wetland areas—sediments not only reduce the life expectancy of wetlands, but often contain toxins or can cover and suffocate plants and fish eggs
- Avoid using motorboats and jet skis in shallow areas to prevent stirring sediments. Check into local boating control ordinances to further prevent overcrowding and sediment problems
- A lake is not a swimming pool! Aquatic plants and algae are crucial to the health of the lake. Learn which lake plants are most beneficial to fish and wildlife
- Work toward the control of non-native nuisance plants such as purple loosestrife, curlyleaf pondweed and Eurasian milfoil
- Consider alternatives to chemical spraying of excessive lake plants (hand harvesting, raking, cutting, aquatic plant screens, and mechanical harvesting, or leaving them alone)
- To chemically treat lake plants, remember—you **do** need a DNR permit. Contact your local DNR lake biologist for the best plant control method to suit your lake
- Fight zoning changes that would promote development of wetland areas; attend zoning hearings, contact your Board of Adjustment

- Become a shoreland/wetland steward; make sure any development on or near wetlands is properly permitted

## How's Your Lakeshore Looking?

Thoreau called a lake "the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature." While piers, decks and cabins may help you enjoy your lake, shoreline development can obscure its natural beauty, masking the landscape's expression. Be aware of state and local shoreland zoning regulations designed to help keep the landscape in harmony with the natural lakeshore, and keep Wisconsin's most expressive feature beautiful:

- Maintain and restore natural vegetation strips along the shoreline, not only to enhance the lake's beauty, but to provide cover and shade for fish, wildlife and people—also increasing privacy, reducing runoff and noise
- Logs and branches make great aquatic habitat. Resist the urge to "tidy-up" when a storm leaves woody debris along the shoreline
- Contact your zoning office before you begin any construction activity on or near your shoreline
- All structures, including decks, must be set back 75 feet from the shoreline
- Follow standards for shoreline cutting, lot size, sanitation, and construction
- Design structures to complement the landscape. Use natural colors and build only what you need
- Try natural-looking rock or boulder rip-rap, instead of sea walls and sheet piles, to prevent shoreline erosion or better yet, protect natural vegetation
- Learn who your local zoning officials are and participate in Board of Adjustment hearings: **You can make a difference!**

## Got the Blues 'Cause Your Lake is Green?

There are no simple solutions to complex lake problems, but you **can** help. Your daily use of the lake and its surrounding landscape contributes greatly to lake water quality. Any action you take to improve the lake will likely trigger others to join in the effort.

We must learn to live in tune to our lakes. Take a stake in your lake—and help keep Wisconsin's 15,000 most expressive features looking healthy, beautiful. . . and blue.

## sExotic Species —
## Please don't let them hitch a ride with you!

Exotic species are plants and animals not native to Wisconsin. Some exotic fish species were intentionally introduced in the late 1800s to enhance sport fishing opportunities, but yielded mixed results. For example, the steelhead (migratory rainbow trout) fishery provides anglers with an exciting challenge on Wisconsin's Great Lakes. Carp, however, wreak havoc on spawning sites for many game fish and are no longer welcome or stocked.

Once introduced into a new environment, many exotics are capable of causing major disruptions to natural communities. More recent accidental newcomers like the zebra mussels, Eurasian water milfoil, the ruffe, and spiny water fleas are very destructive and aggressive aquatic invaders that are a cause for concern. These pests are easily transported by unsuspecting people via boats and fishing gear. Once established, these exotics rarely can be erradicated.

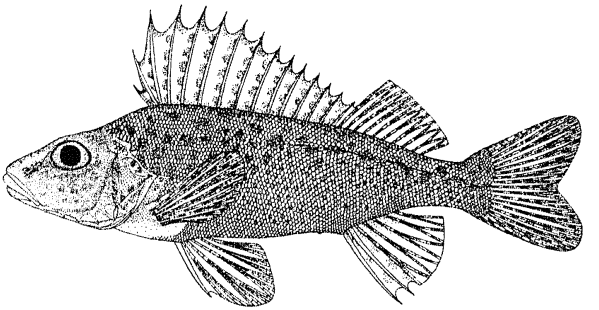
It only takes one careless boater to infest a lake or river. Help prevent the spread of harmful, exotic plants and animals by taking the following precautions when transferring your boat.:

- **Remove** aquatic plants and animals from all parts of your boat, trailer and accessory equipment. Dispose of the removed material in the garbage either at the water access area (if cans are available) or at home.
- **Drain** all water from your boat including your bilges, live wells and other containers ***before*** leaving the water access area.
- **Do not transfer water** from one water body to another or release live bait or aquarium pets into any waters.
- **Wash** your boat and trailer thoroughly with regular tap water when you get home. Flush water through your motor's cooling system, live wells and other areas that hold water. (Preferably, dry your boat and equipment for 3 days in a sunny location before transferring it to a new body of water.)

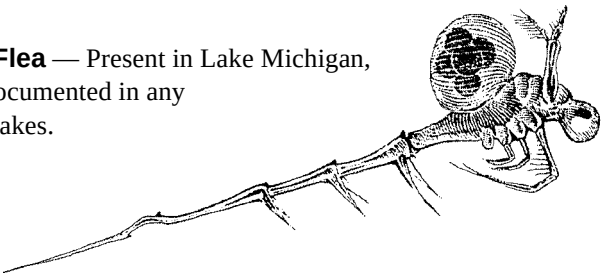
By working together we may be able to protect our waters form unwelcome aquatic invaders. **Remember... Clean boats - Clean waters!**

## Status of Exotic Species in Wisconsin:

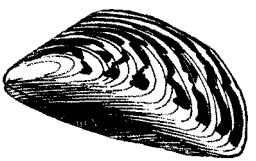
**Ruffe** — Present on Lake Superior only from the Duluth/Superior Harbor east to the Ontonagon River in Michigan. No sightings on any inland Wisconsin waters or other Great Lakes.



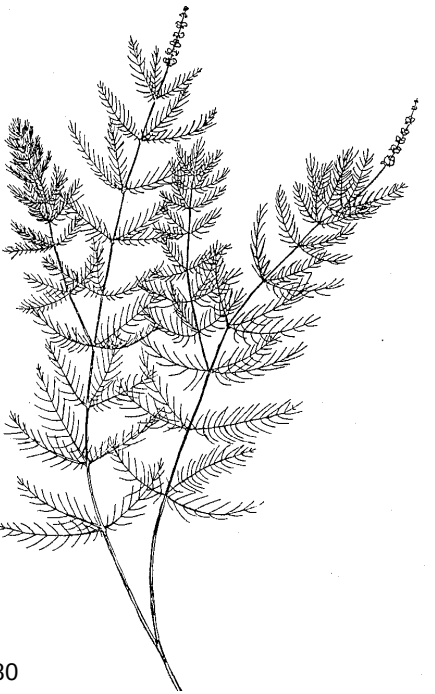
**Spiny Water Flea** — Present in Lake Michigan, but has not been documented in any inland Wisconsin lakes.



**Zebra Mussels** — Present in lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi River system south of Lock and Dam #1. Zebra mussels have also been documented in the following inland lakes in Wisconsin: Elkhart Lake in Sheboygan County, Silver Lake in Kenosha County, Okauchee Lake in Waukesha County and the Racine Quarry in Racine County.



**Eurasian Water Milfoil** —



## DNR Service Centers

Office hours are 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday

**South Central Region**
- Dodgeville ..... 608-935-3368
- Fitchburg ..... 608-275-3266
- Horicon ..... 920-387-7860
- Janesville ..... 608-743-4800
- Madison ..... 608-266-2621
- Poynette ..... 608-635-8110

**Southeast Region** (Milwaukee) ..... 414-263-8500
- Hartford (Pike Lake) ..... 262-670-3400
- Kettle Moraine State Forest (South) ..... 414-594-6200
- Plymouth ..... 920-892-8756
- Sturtevant ..... 262-884-2300

**Northeast Region** (Green Bay) ..... 920-492-5800
- Oshkosh ..... 920-424-3050
- Peshtigo ..... 715-582-5000
- Sturgeon Bay ..... 920-746-2860

**West Central Region** (Eau Claire) ..... 715-839-3700
- Baldwin ..... 715-684-2914
- Black River Falls ..... 715-284-1400
- La Crosse ..... 608-785-9000
- Wausau ..... 715-359-4522
- Wisconsin Rapids ..... 715-421-7800

**Northern Region**
- Antigo ..... 715-627-4317
- Cumberland ..... 715-822-3590
- Park Falls ..... 715-762-3204
- Rhinelander ..... 715-365-8900
- Spooner ..... 715-635-2101
- Superior ..... 715-392-7988
- Woodruff ..... 715-356-5211

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**http://dnr.wi.gov**